



BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE




MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28920727>

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1963

# BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

1963.

## Chairman of the Council:

E. LING, J.P.

## Vice-Chairman of the Council:

G. A. READER.

## Members:

H. A. ALLISON	A. V. MIDDLETON
F. ATKINSON	A. E. NEWLOVE
F. E. BALDRY	G. PARKER
W. T. BRUCE	F. RICHARDSON
W. S. BRUMFIELD	W. W. ROBERTS
J. A. BUGG	W. ROBSON
A. T. F. WILSON-FILMER, J.P.	E. ROUSTOBY
T. H. FREEMAN	W. SCOTT
T. GIBSON	G. W. SELLERS
D. M. GLIDDON (Miss)	S. M. ANTHONY STEEL (Mrs.)
E. HARDMAN	E. V. SWANN
H. E. HAVERCROFT, T.D.	J. E. TAYLOR
D. A. G. HEARFIELD	J. H. TURTON
C. HOPPER	H. WADY, B.E.M.
E. A. LACEY	M. WELBOURN (Mrs.)
H. W. MACKRILL	H. WOOD
C. R. MAXTED, J.P.	V. M. ZERNY (Mrs.)

## OFFICERS.

**Clerk and Chief Financial Officer:** G. H. LEWIS, The Gables, Lairgate, Beverley.

**Deputy Clerk:** J. W. LYMER, A.C.C.S., D.M.A., The Gables, Lairgate, Beverley.

**Deputy Financial Officer:** P. L. BIDNELL, The Gables, Lairgate, Beverley.

**Engineer, Surveyor and Architect:** G. PALFREYMAN, F.I.A.A. & S., M.I.P.H.E., 22, Lairgate, Beverley.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

**Medical Officer of Health:** WM. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Divisional Health Office, Lord Roberts Road, Beverley.

**Chief Public Health Inspector:** R. J. WILCOX, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,  
22, Lairgate, Beverley.

**Additional Public Health Inspector:** D. J. BRAY, C.R.S.H., 22, Lairgate,  
Beverley.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1963.

---

*To the Chairman and Members of the Beverley Rural District  
Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health for 1963.

## **Vital Statistics.**

The main causes of death follow the usual pattern, the majority being diseases associated with the heart and circulatory system with a total of 113 deaths from this group; of these 52 deaths were due to coronary artery disease, a steadily increasing cause of mortality among the middle aged group of the male population. As in recent years various types of cancer remain the second most important causes of death.

The other mortality statistics do not differ substantially from previous years and require no special comment.

## **Infectious Disease.**

Measles was the only infectious disease of any importance; its incidence has remained relatively high during the past 2 years, five hundred and sixty-six cases were notified and there is little doubt that this figure does not represent the total incidence.

A vaccine against measles has now been prepared but is not likely to be generally available until the results of the various trials are finally known.

The two cases of Typhoid fever which occurred in the district were the result of the Zermatt incident, both patients having visited this resort during the Typhoid outbreak. No secondary cases resulted.

Eleven new cases of Tuberculosis were notified and it is worth comment that all except one of the Pulmonary cases were in the adult age group, i.e., between 26—65 years. All family contacts are traced and every opportunity is given to the families and relatives of cases to have follow up investigation, including X-ray.

The annual visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the district was arranged, including a special visit to Hawker, Siddeley Aviation, Ltd., where the unit spent seven days. The response from this large factory was most satisfactory as 3,017 attended for X-ray.

## **General Health Services.**

Some details of the general provision of Health Services in the area, including attendances at the various Infant Welfare Centres in the district are set out in the report. Attendances at most of the Clinics continues to increase, despite the provision of a comprehensive Health Service. Every opportunity is taken at these sessions to give talks on health education.

## **Water and Sewage Disposal.**

Water is supplied to the District from three different sources, namely, the East Yorkshire Wolds Area Water Board, the Hull Corporation and the Hotham Family Trust. Details of the distribution are shown in the report.

Regular sampling of the water supply to the district is carried out and copies of the results of all water samples taken by the Wolds Water Board are received. The water has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. One hundred and eight samples of water were bacteriologically examined; of these only five were unsatisfactory. Nine samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis; two of these samples from a supply at a large factory were unfit for drinking due to excessive hardness. Where the supply was found to be unsatisfactory steps were taken to provide an alternative supply, or where this was not possible the occupants of the house were advised that all water should be boiled before consumption.

Further progress has been made in providing adequate sewage disposal facilities, and the scheme for the villages of Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton and Etton which was begun was making satisfactory progress at the end of 1963.

Preparatory work on the proposed scheme for the villages of Lockington, Lund, Beswick and Kilnwick was carried out and this scheme will complete the last of the larger schemes within the Rural District. Only four villages in the district will then require sewage disposal facilities. However, there are a number of outlying houses and farms where disposal facilities consist of pail closets and ashpits, so that there is a considerable amount of work still to be carried out before all these properties are converted to a water carriage system.

---

There are no Public Swimming Baths or Common Lodging Houses within the district.

## **Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959.**

Of the 56 factories within the District, 50 were power factories and 6 non-power. Routine inspections were carried out and these showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.

Inspections were also made of the sanitary conveniences at sites of Building Operations. In these instances where conveniences were found to be unsuitable or insufficient, informal representation resulted in the defects being remedied.

Details of the number of visits paid in connection with the Factories Acts to the various premises are given on page 14.

There are no out-workers employed in the District.

### **Food Hygiene.**

All food premises are visited regularly by an Officer of the Department to ensure that shops and canteens keep up a satisfactory standard of hygiene and, as far as is practicable, comply with the food hygiene regulations. The importance of adequate cleanliness in all food premises cannot be too strongly stressed, but the co-operation of the shopping public is essential to ensure that satisfactory standards are maintained. If housewives would, at all times, insist on food being properly wrapped and handled, the shopkeeper would readily fall into line with these requirements, and the job of a Health Department in ensuring adequate food hygiene would be so much easier. For example, the handling of cooked meat by shop assistants should never be countenanced, as it is a very simple matter for them to use tongs or other clean and safe methods of serving without undue trouble or expense.

I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council and all Officials of the Council, especially the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their continued co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

WM. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.



## STATISTICAL MEMORANDA.

Population (estimated mid-1963) .....	25,390
Number of inhabited houses (estimated 31.12.63) .....	8,049
Rateable Value (1.4.63) .....	£822,921
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31.3.63) .....	£3,306
Total Births .....	467
Birth-rate .....	18.02
Still Births .....	5
Total Deaths .....	274
Death-rate .....	10.03
Deaths of infants under one year of age .....	6
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births) .....	12.85
Number of Illegitimate Births .....	19

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General has notified his estimation of the population at Mid-1963 at 25,390, which is an increase of 2,177 over the census figure for 1962.

**Births.** There were 467 births registered in the Rural District during 1963 (this is 36 more than in 1962). Of these, 245 were males and 222 females, and the birth-rate was 18.02 compared with 19.20 in the previous year. There were 19 illegitimate births, 9 males and 10 females.

**Still Births.** There were 5 still births during the year, 3 males and 2 females, giving a still birth-rate of 10.59 per 1,000 live births.

**Deaths.** During the year there were 274 deaths, 149 males and 125 females. The death-rate was 10.03 compared with 9.75 in 1962.

**Infant Mortality.** There were 6 infant deaths during 1963, 3 males and 3 females, equivalent to a rate of 12.85 per 1,000 live births.



# **Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>England and Wales.</b>	<b>Beverley Rural District.</b>
<b>LIVE BIRTHS.</b>		
1963	18.2	18.02
1962	18.0	19.20
1961	17.4	17.70
1960	17.1	17.41
1959	16.5	18.83
<b>DEATHS.</b>		
1963	12.2	10.03
1962	11.9	9.75
1961	12.0	11.21
1960	11.5	10.48
1959	11.6	9.53

NOTE.—The Rates for the last five years are per 1,000 Home Population, which includes service personnel.

## **Rates per 1,000 Live Births.**

### **STILL BIRTHS.**

<b>Year.</b>	<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>Beverley Rural District.</b>
1963	17.3	10.59
1962	18.1	13.92
1961	18.7	27.85
1960	19.7	14.12
1959	20.7	36.55

## Principal Causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .....	1	—	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .....	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .....	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
8. Measles .....	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach .....	3	1	4
11. Malignant neoplasm of lungs and bronchus ...	7	2	9
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast .....	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus .....	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	17	15	32
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia .....	2	1	3
16. Diabetes .....	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	11	19	30
18. Coronary disease and angina .....	31	21	52
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	1	2	3
20. Other heart diseases .....	27	18	45
21. Other circulatory diseases .....	10	3	13
22. Influenza .....	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia .....	5	6	11
24. Bronchitis .....	3	3	6
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system .....	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum .....	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	—	2	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .....	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation .....	—	4	4
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	13	17	30
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	7	2	9
34. Other accidents .....	2	4	6
35. Suicides .....	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war .....	—	1	1
Total, all causes .....	149	125	274

## Age Distribution of Deaths.

Age at Death.	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 1 year .....	6	7	6	6	6
1—5 years .....	1	2	1	—	3
6—15 years .....	—	1	1	3	4
16—25 years .....	4	—	3	4	5
26—45 years .....	9	9	11	13	12
46—65 years .....	44	48	63	41	42
66 years and over .....	161	158	175	184	202
Totals .....	225	225	260	251	274

## Deaths under one year of age.

### RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Year	England and Wales	Beverley Rural District
1963	20.9	12.85
1962	21.4	13.92
1961	21.4	15.63
1960	23.2	19.8
1959	22.0	16.26

**Table Showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths.**

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other ill-defined diseases...	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Totals ...	2	1	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	6

### Vaccinations.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL.
Number vaccinated	123	19	7	4	13	166
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	7	12	36	55

## Immunisation during 1963.

The number of children immunised during the year was as follows:—

	Primary Injections		Boosting Doses
	Under 5	5—14	
(a) against diphtheria only	1	2	180
(b) against diphtheria and whooping cough ...	—	—	—
(c) against whooping cough only ... ..	3	—	—
(d) against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus ... ..	420	—	96
(e) tetanus only ... ..	14	119	8
(f) against diphtheria—tetanus ... ..	6	18	107

## Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups

Disease.	Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	65 years and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	—	2	2	9	—	1	—	—	—	14
Whooping Cough ...	—	5	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	19
Acute poliomyelitis:										
Paralytic ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	13	94	161	270	223	2	4	—	—	566
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Totals ...	14	101	169	288	22	5	9	1	2	611

## The incidence of Infectious Diseases during the past five years.

Disease.	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever ... ..	10	18	12	9	14
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	37	1	—	19
Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis ... ..	—	—	4	—	—
Measles ... ..	410	7	413	120	566
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	6	2	8	3	3
Dysentery ... ..	3	8	27	25	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	2	9	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	5	9	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	1	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	2	1	—
Totals ...	430	72	475	176	611

## TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 11 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified or came to notice, and the following table shows the age and sex distribution of the new cases:—

### NEW CASES OCCURRING DURING 1963.

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—5 years .....	—	1	—	—
6—15 years .....	—	—	—	—
16—25 years .....	—	—	—	1
26—35 years .....	2	1	—	—
36—45 years .....	1	—	—	1
46—65 years .....	2	1	—	—
66 years and over .....	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	5	3	1	2

The following table shows the additions to and removals from the Register during the year:—

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
Number of cases on Register at the 31st December, 1962 ...	68	24	49	16	157
Cases added to the register:—					
(a) Notified for the first time ...	2	1	2	1	6
(b) Brought to notice other than by formal notification ...	3	—	1	1	5
Removed from register on account of death, change of address, etc. ... ..	7	—	2	1	10
Number of cases remaining on register at 31st December, 1963	66	25	50	17	158

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

**Laboratory Facilities.** Specimens for pathological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Bacteriological and biological examinations of milk, water and icecream are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

**Ambulance Facilities.** The conveyance of all cases (including infectious diseases) is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

**Clinics. Tuberculosis.** A Clinic is held each Thursday at the Chest Clinic, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

**Venereal Disease.** A Clinic is held daily at the Clinic, Mill Street, Hull.



**Relaxation Classes.** These classes were commenced and held weekly for expectant mothers in the Brough area, and the following table shows that they were well attended :—

Sessions	New attenders	No. attending	Attendances
49	49	63	411

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

**Child Welfare Clinics.** During the year the County Council held Infant Welfare Clinics at various centres throughout the Rural District, and the following tables give some indication of the service provided :—

Centre	Frequency of Sessions	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Attendances	
					Total	Average per Session
		1963	1962	1961-58		
Bishop Burton .	Every 4 weeks	9	10	29	257	20
Brough ...	„ week	102	86	66	1934	36
Leconfield ...	„ 2 weeks	56	45	96	839	34
Leven ...	„ 4 „	12	20	22	252	19
Ferriby ...	„ 2 „	53	54	34	1032	40
Newbald ...	„ 4 „	6	14	19	182	14
Skidby ...	„ 4 „	21	15	38	278	21
South Cave ...	„ 4 „	20	15	13	281	22
Walkington ...	„ 4 „	5	8	25	212	16
Welton ...	„ 4 „	17	15	5	174	14
Woodmansey ...	„ 4 „	14	15	31	280	22

## FACTORIES.

There are 56 factories within the district, of which 50 are power factories and 6 non-power. Routine inspections were carried out, and these showed that conditions were generally satisfactory.

Inspections were also made of the sanitary conveniences at the sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Greater effort was needed to ensure that suitable sanitary accommodation is provided and satisfactorily maintained at these sites.

The Prescribed Particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts are shown in the table on page 14.

There are no out-workers employed in the district.



## FACTORIES IN THE BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	6	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	50	70	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	26	41	9	—
Total .....	82	122	18	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found:—

PARTICULARS  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector (4) (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .....	10	9	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	17	16	—	1	—

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1963.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Beverley Rural District Council.*

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1963.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Mains water was supplied by two Statutory Water Undertakings and one private Estate Company.

The areas of supply are as follows:—

Area of Supply.

East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board.	Beswick, Bishop Burton, Brantingham (part), South Cave, Cherry Burton, Dalton Holme (part), Ellerker, Etton, Leconfield, Lockington, Lund, Molescroft, Newbald, Tickton (part), Walkington, Woodmansey (part).
Hull Corporation.	Brantingham (part), Elloughton, Leven, North Ferriby, Routh, Rowley, Skidby, Swanland, Tickton (part), Wawne, Welton, Woodmansey (part).
Hotham Family Trust.	Dalton Holme (part).

All mains water was chlorinated at source. One sample from each of the six main sources and village supplies was submitted for chemical analysis and all results were satisfactory. Details of the analyses are as follows:—

	No. 1 Mains Supply Beswick	No. 2 Mains Supply Lund	No. 3 Mains Supply S. Dalton	No. 4 Mains Supply Ellerker	No. 5 Mains Supply Elloughton	No. 6 Welton Reservoir
Appearance .....			Clear and colourless			
Suspended matter .....			None			
Odour .....			None			
Reaction, pH .....	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.9
			Parts per million			
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N ...	0.02	none	none	none	0.01	none
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N ...	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Oxygen absorbed (4 hrs. @ 27°C), as O .....	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.35
Nitrites .....	none	none	none	none	none	none
Residual Chlorine, as Cl .....	none	none	none	none	none	none
Total hardness, as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	225	215	240	210	290	280
Metals, Pb, Fe. ....	none	none	none	none	none	none
Chlorides, as Cl .....	22	20	20	19	30	40

A total of 41 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 5 proved unsatisfactory and appropriate action was taken in each case. In addition 67 samples were submitted by the East Yorkshire (Wolds Area) Water Board.

At the end of the year more than 94% of all dwellings obtained water from mains supplies. The population supplied from public water mains direct to houses was 22,566 and by means of standpipe was 392.

No shortage of water was experienced during the year.

Due to the hardness of the water there is no liability to plumbo-solvent action.

## WATER SUPPLIES (ALL HOUSES) AT

31ST DECEMBER, 1963.

Parish	Total Houses	Mains Supplies				Other Supplies	
		Own Tap		Standpipe		Bore and Wells	Other
		Houses	Pop'n.	Houses	Pop'n.	Houses	Houses
Beswick .....	95	71	231	—	—	17	7
Bishop Burton ..	125	115	386	6	20	2	2
Brantingham .....	122	117	366	—	—	2	3
Cave, South .....	536	505	1513	2	6	17	12
Cherry Burton ..	123	109	368	2	7	10	2
Dalton Holme ...	94	80	253	4	13	8	2
Ellerker .....	105	99	311	—	—	4	2
Elloughton .....	1298	1283	3638	4	12	10	1
Etton .....	114	89	244	—	—	25	—
Ferriby, North ..	912	903	2588	9	26	—	—
Leconfield .....	367	319	1086	13	44	31	4
Leven .....	319	266	786	14	41	34	5
Lockington .....	165	153	475	—	—	10	2
Lund .....	110	95	253	10	27	3	2
Molescroft .....	520	507	1513	—	—	13	—
Newbald .....	209	201	677	4	13	3	1
Routh .....	35	24	78	—	—	11	—
Rowley .....	274	267	823	6	18	—	1
Skidby .....	332	320	1027	2	6	9	1
Swanland .....	545	536	1467	9	25	—	—
Tickton .....	187	124	375	—	—	63	—
Walkington .....	259	248	758	10	30	—	1
Wawne .....	205	170	543	11	35	22	2
Welton .....	467	445	1317	15	44	7	—
Woodmansey .....	568	478	1490	8	25	80	2
Total .....	8086	7524	22566	129	392	381	52

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Regular attention was given to all existing sewers and sewage disposal works.

Towards the end of the year work commenced on the Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton and Etton Sewerage Scheme, and satisfactory progress was made. The scheme for the sewerage of the villages of Lund, Lockington, Kilnwick and Beswick was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government; further progress was made in the preparation of a scheme to serve part of Swanland, and the Council's Consulting Engineers were asked to prepare schemes for the sewerage of Ellerker, Brantingham, and Leconfield. It was decided to provide a sewer to serve certain properties at East End, Walkington, during 1964.

Work was completed on a partial treatment works at Bow Bridge, Ellerker, on the joint trunk sewer which serves part of the Howden Rural District and the villages of Newbald and South Cave.

A decision was reached that as a general rule farm effluents should not be received into the Council's sewers, and notices were served requiring the disconnection of present discharges within a period of two years.

The number of houses with pail closets and ashpit privies decreased during the year from 1,401 to 1,157. Grants towards the cost of converting these types of closet to water closets were approved in twenty-three cases.

## FOOD PREMISES.

There are 142 food premises in the district, as follows:—

Retail Shops ...	...	...	94
Licensed Premises ...	...	...	31
Canteens ...	...	...	11
Mobile Shops ...	...	...	4
Cafés ...	...	...	2
			<hr/> 142 <hr/>

One hundred and seven visits were made and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory, with the exception of one or two of the small retail shops where greater effort was necessary to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Twenty-four inspections were made of mobile shops operating in the Rural District.

## MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The number of persons retailing milk within the Rural District and Registered as Distributors was 25. Four premises were registered as Dairies.

## **INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, which came into force on the 1st October, placed a duty on the Council to arrange for the inspection of every animal slaughtered for human consumption within the district, and laid down in detail the inspection procedure to be followed.

Prior to the 1st October all animals slaughtered for human food, with the exception of a small number of sheep, were inspected and since that date every animal so slaughtered has been inspected in accordance with the Regulations.

The Council determined to make charges for meat inspections at the rate of 2s. 6d. for horses and bovine animals, 9d. for calves and pigs, and 6d. for sheep, lambs and goats.

Reciprocal arrangements were made with the Beverley Borough Council and the Haltemprice Urban District Council for the inspection of meat in cases of staff sickness or other emergency.

The total number of animals inspected was 15,378, and the statistical results of inspections are set out in the accompanying table. The incidence of disease remained about the same level as in recent years, with the exception of tuberculosis, which showed a further marked reduction.

Five slaughterhouses were licensed. Four of them were used in connection with retail business at South Cave, Elloughton, Leven and Lund where slaughtering took place on one or sometimes two days per week, the remaining premises being a wholesale slaughterhouse at Woodmansey, where slaughtering was carried out daily.

Licenses were issued to 33 slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

## **KNACKERS YARDS.**

Eight visits were made to the two Knackers Yards, both of which are situated in the parish of Woodmansey. Conditions at these premises were found to be satisfactory.



**Carcases and Offal inspected and  
condemned in whole or in part.**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number inspected ... ..	3644	946	356	5246	5168	18
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	24	56	32	88	32	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	606	353	80	242	726	2
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	17.29	43.23	31.46	6.29	14.66	16.66
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	9	12	—	—	117	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	0.25	1.24	—	—	2.25	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	70	10	1	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

## HOUSING.

Inspections of houses in the parish of Rowley were completed. Houses in 16 parishes have now been inspected since the submission of the Council's programme to the Minister in 1955, and the Council decided that the remaining parishes should be dealt with in the following order: Etton, Cherry Burton, Ellerker, Leconfield, Routh, North Ferriby, and Dalton Holme.

Thirty-three houses were the subject of statutory action, 17 demolition orders and 7 closing orders being made and 4 undertakings to repair and 3 undertakings not to use for human habitation being accepted.

Twenty-five houses subject to Clearance Orders, 4 subject to Demolition Orders, 3 subject to Closing Orders, and 1 subject to an Undertaking not to use for human habitation were demolished. Two Undertakings not to use for human habitation were cancelled and 1 Undertaking to repair was complied with. As a result of informal notices 44 houses were made to comply with the Housing Act standard.

The house construction programme provided for the following:—

	Houses.			Flats.
Bishop Burton ... ..	...	...	6	4
Newbald ... ..	...	...	8	4
Rowley ... ..	...	...	4	4
Swanland ... ..	...	...	—	8

By the end of the year 6 houses had been completed.

Twenty-one condemned houses were vacated, eight families being re-housed by the Council.

Applications for Standard Improvement Grants were approved in respect of 26 dwellings and for Discretionary Grants in respect of 23 dwellings. The Council continued to give guarantees to Building Societies.

One application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, and an Undertaking to carry out the works was given by the owner.

## NUISANCES.

The various complaints received during the year may be summarised under the following headings:—

Dykes, Defective Drains and Fittings ...	10
Regarding Refuse, Manure and Smells ...	13
Keeping of Pigs and other Animals ...	4
Insects ... ..	6
Smoke ... ..	2
Other Nuisances ... ..	2

All these complaints were investigated and informal action taken where necessary.



## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The weekly collection of refuse and the emptying of pail closets and ashpits was maintained throughout the year. Five Fore and Aft tipping vehicles and one 10 cu. yd. side loading vehicle all fitted with diesel engines were used and 22 full time men were employed on collection. Relief labour was employed as necessary to cover holidays and sickness.

The number of dwellings in the district continued to increase, and at the end of the year refuse was being collected weekly from 7,599 dwellings compared with 5,393 ten years ago. Pail closet and ashpit contents were collected from 972 dwellings.

Trade refuse was collected from some 200 business and other premises and charges were made in appropriate cases.

A total of 68 litter vases erected by the Council in appropriate parts of the district were emptied regularly.

Disposal was by controlled tipping at the Old Brickyard, North Ferriby, one tipman and a Bristol 25 Tractor Dozer and scraper being employed.

## RODENT CONTROL.

As the primary duty of the Council under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, is to ensure that, as far as practicable, the district is kept free from rats and mice, efforts were made to inspect as many properties as possible. The two full time Rodent Operators made 2,649 visits during the year, 1,161 of these being inspection visits to 759 premises.

Inspections revealed 549 infestations and of these 511 were treated by the Council's Operatives, the cost of the work being recovered in respect of all properties except dwelling houses under £80 rateable value.

Visits were made to properties owned by the Council and any infestations found were treated. In accordance with Ministry recommendations, all sewerage systems were treated with sodium fluoracetamide, and the efficiency of this poison will be assessed when test baiting is carried out in 1964.

It is estimated that 14,135 rats were killed during treatments and 3,074 bodies were recovered.

The level of infestation found during the year approximates to the 1962 level, and it is hoped the position will gradually improve as the population becomes more rat conscious.

R. J. WILCOX,

*Public Health Inspector.*





---

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, EXETER

---